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**REMOTE INFORMATION
RETRIEVAL FACILITY**

by Roger K. Summit

Prepared by
LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION
Palo Alto, Calif.
for

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION • WASHINGTON, D. C. • APRIL 1969



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By Roger K. Summit

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for

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

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FOREWORD

This report summarizes work performed under NASA Contract NASw 1454. The first phase consisted of installing a remote terminal base at Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California, for the use of engineers and scientists in conducting on-line searches on the NASA collection of machine-readable document citations. This data base was stored in a mass storage device at the Lockheed Palo Alto Research Laboratory. Communication between the user and the data base was conducted over a telephone line using an interactive information retrieval language, DIALOG, developed by Lockheed. During the second phase of the contract, the terminal was relocated at NASA headquarters in Washington, D.C. where additional searches were conducted.

Special acknowledgment is due the Scientific and Technical Information Division of NASA for its pioneering effort in information retrieval, and its continuing developmental support in this important discipline.

CONTENTS

Section		Page
	FOREWORD	iii
	ILLUSTRATIONS	vi
1	SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED	1
	1.1 NASA File Conversion	1
	1.2 System Operation, Ames Research Center	1
	1.3 System Operation, Washington, D. C.	2
2	DESCRIPTION OF THE DIALOG SYSTEM	3
	2.1 Description of the DIALOG Language	3
	2.2 Command Language Modification	7
	2.3 Hardware Description	9
3	SUMMARY OF SYSTEM USE	11
	3.1 Ames Research Center Phase	11
	3.2 NASA Headquarters Phase	16
	3.3 Comparative Analysis of Ames and Headquarters Search Statistics	18
Appendix		
A	FILE CONVERSION REPORT	23
B	INDIVIDUAL SEARCH SUMMARIES	39

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure		Page
2-1	DIALOG Video/Keyboard Display Terminal	4
2-2	Display Keyboard Showing DIALOG Commands	4
2-3	Display Resulting From EXPAND TECHNOLOGY	6
2-4	Display of Cross-Reference Terms Resulting From EXPAND E5	6
2-5	Display Examples	8

Section 1
SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED
Contract NASw-1454

1.1 NASA FILE CONVERSION

The NASA linear file, inverted file, and cross-reference file, which were furnished by NASA, were converted to a standard format compatible with the IBM 360 system. Conversion of the linear file resulted in an average compression of 28%. Much of the greater storage efficiency resulted from elimination of coded terms and blank spaces from the records. All files were loaded on the IBM 2321 data cell. Indices to the files were generated using the IBM index sequential file management system (ISFMS). These indices were stored in a special format on the IBM 2311 disk.

A detailed description of the file conversion process can be found in Appendix A.

1.2 SYSTEM OPERATION, AMES RESEARCH CENTER

On completion of file conversion and after local checkout of the files with the DIALOG information retrieval system (described in Section 2), a remote terminal consisting of an IBM 2260 keyboard/display device and an IBM 1053 character printer were installed at the Ames Research Center in Mountain View, California. Remote operation was conducted via a 1200 bit/second, full duplex, schedule 4A telephone line using Model 202 data sets.

For a period of 2 months, Ames scientific and library personnel operated the system on the average of 2 hours per day performing literature searches on the computer-based collection of 300,000 report and journal citations. (See Appendix B for search summaries.) Following an announcement of the availability of the service, user's manuals were distributed to interested parties and a signup sheet was maintained. After the first month, signups were backlogged an average of 1 to 2 weeks.

The general reaction of the users, based on their comments and repeated searches, was favorable. Ames is currently contemplating an extension of the service. Excepting substantial trouble with the telephone line, and occasional trouble with the IBM equipment and the application programs, the system operated reliably.

Several minor modifications were made to the DIALOG search system during the course of performance, based on user reaction and observations of user needs.

1.3 SYSTEM OPERATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The terminal was shipped and installed in Washington, D. C. , in July, 1967. During the ensuing 12-months, searches were conducted during a 3-hour period each morning. Whereas searches were primarily conducted by the final customers during the first phase, most searches were conducted by the NASA Headquarters Librarian, Mrs. Karen Milligan, during the second phase.

During this period, approximately 300 searches were conducted. Also, files were enlarged to a total of 400,000 citations, abstracts for the 1967 items were included, and the W series (describing research projects) was included. Service on the whole was more reliable than during the first phase with only negligible telephone line failure. Inclusion of a "soft restart" capability largely eliminated catastrophic software failures. Continued difficulty was experienced with the IBM 2321 Data Cell, however, which accounted for most of the nonrecoverable failures.

Section 2

DESCRIPTION OF THE DIALOG SYSTEM

This section reviews the procedural techniques and computer facilities used in conducting on-line searches – specifically, the DIALOG information retrieval language and the computer environment within which this set of programs operates.

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE DIALOG LANGUAGE

DIALOG is an interactive information retrieval language which allows the user to formulate simple or complex search requests via a video/keyboard display terminal (Fig. 2-1) which is coupled to a computer containing the material to be searched. To use DIALOG, the engineer or librarian enters desired commands such as "begin search," "display," "select," or "combine" by depressing keys on the keyboard (Fig. 2-2). The computer responds by displaying various data on the display screen and/or on the console printer as appropriate.

Four important phases in the search are:

- Select index terms or subject phrases
- Combine individual terms or phrases
- Display output
- Modify search expression

In the first step, the user identifies and selects index terms (i. e. , subject phrases) of interest which relate to his search topic. The second step allows the user to build his own specialized subject heading during the search. At each step the user is informed of the number of documents which fulfill his specified search criteria. The third step, display of the output, allows the user to review references for relevancy,

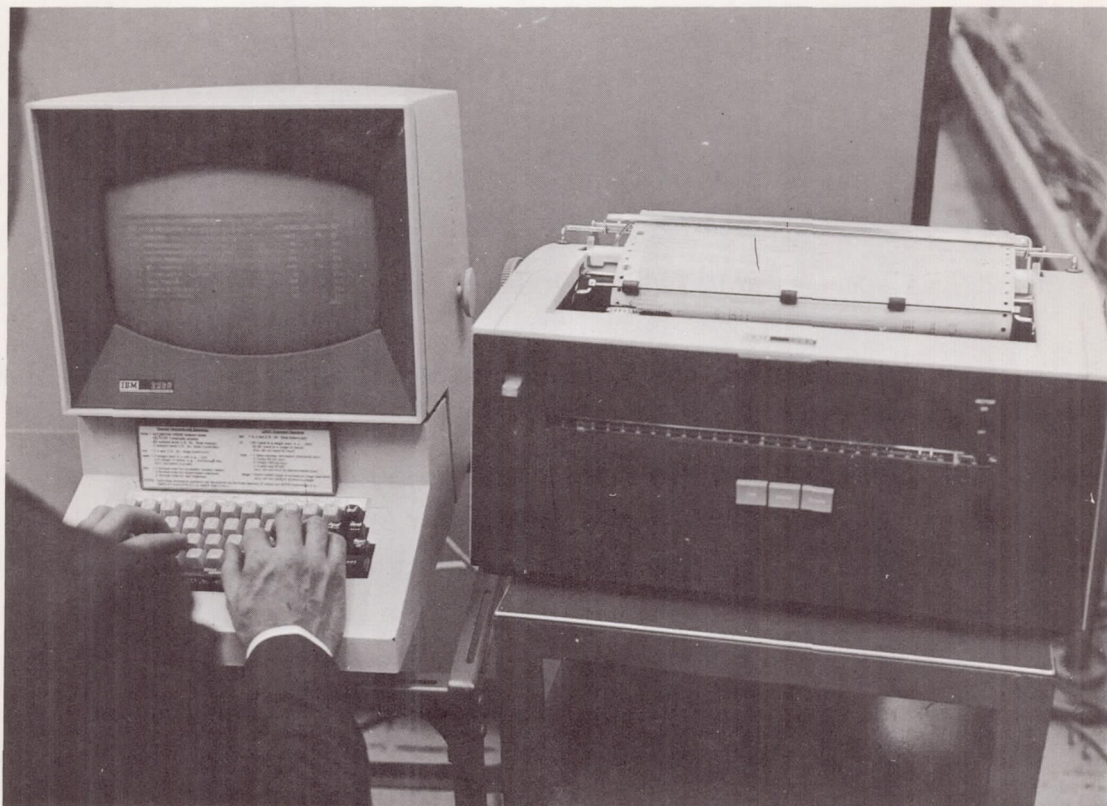


Fig. 2-1 DIALOG Video/Keyboard Display Terminal



Fig. 2-2 Display Keyboard Showing DIALOG Commands

and to select additional terms to better express his search requirement. Once the desired literature references are displayed, the user can press the printout key for a permanent record of the retrieved references, or can modify his search expression based on index terms used in displayed references.

The NASA linear file, inverted file, and related term files are located on the IBM 2321 data cell. The descriptor and accession number indices are located on one of the two 2311 disk drives. The system reaction to several of the commands is described below.

To assist the user in identifying and selecting index terms, a command labeled "EXPAND" is provided which causes a display of the alphabetically near index terms for any term entered. For each term displayed, the number of items indexed by that term as well as the number of thesaurus terms is shown. This function provides the user with a continually updated catalog of the index and cross-reference terms and their usage. Figure 2-3 shows the display resulting from EXPAND TECHNOLOGY. Figure 2-4 shows the display of cross-reference terms resulting from EXPAND E5 (the reference number for TECHNOLOGY on Fig. 2-3). Desired terms can be selected using a command, "SELECT." Each selected term defines a subset of the total collection; namely, that subset which contains that term as an index term. Each subset is numbered and described on the remote character printer providing easy reference for the user.

The subsets corresponding to selected terms (or combinations of terms) can be combined with a powerful command called "COMBINE" to further partition the collection. COMBINE 1*2*3 (where 1, 2, and 3 are subsets of citations corresponding to the first three terms selected) results in a subset 4 which includes only those items containing all three of the specified terms. COMBINE operates on specified subsets with operators "and," "or," and "not," allowing the flexible and recursive construction of any arbitrary Boolean set. The power of this command is great. It allows the user to successively cut-and-try various search expressions. The system

EXPAND-TECHNOLOGY				
REF	DESCRIPTOR	CITATIONS	REL. TERMS	REF
E1	TECHNICAL	531		E1
E2	TECHNICAL DRAWING		1	E2
E3	TECHNICAL WRITING	9		E3
E4	TECHNIQUE	6343	16	E4
E5	*TECHNOLOGY	4462	4	E5
E6	TECTONIC MOVEMENT	50		E6
E7	TECTONICS	97		E7
E8	TEE	22		E8
E9	TEETERING	2		E9
ENTER NEXT COMMAND ▶				

Fig. 2-3 Display Resulting From EXPAND TECHNOLOGY

EXPAND-E5				
REF	DESCRIPTOR	CITATIONS	REL. TERMS	REF
E5	*TECHNOLOGY	4462	4	E5
E10	AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY	657		E10
E11	BIOTECHNOLOGY	131		E11
E12	MILITARY TECHNOLOGY	352	1	E12
E13	REACTOR TECHNOLOGY	484		E13

ENTER NEXT COMMAND ▶

Fig. 2-4 Display of Cross-Reference Terms Resulting From EXPAND E5

tells the user at each step how many items meet the specified criteria, and based on this feedback the searcher can narrow or broaden any expression to suit his requirement.

To assist the user in further evaluating the result of any search expression, several output commands are defined. DISPLAY causes a display of the specified items (citations or accession numbers) on the cathode ray tube display device; PRINT causes specified items to be printed on a high-speed printer; KEEP causes specified items to be saved in a special subset; and TYPE causes specified items (or their access numbers) to be typed on the IBM 1053 character printer at the terminal. Figure 2-5 shows displays of citations retrieved from the search expression:

(TECHNOLOGY or AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY) and TRANSFER and INDUSTRY

Examination of displayed items (and the terms used to index these items) frequently suggests additional terms which should be included in the search expression. The step-wise approach to searching used in DIALOG allows easy modification of search strategy without repeating or regenerating the search.

2.2 COMMAND LANGUAGE MODIFICATION

Because each of the commands within DIALOG is an integral unit, modifications to individual command definitions were facilitated. It was also possible to introduce additional commands when the need for them was indicated.

Distributions were developed from actual search history execution times which indicated that with four terminals, mean waiting time per command would be between 1 and 2 seconds. Elimination of the TYPE command (use of remote PRINT capability) and a current change which causes output printing to go to tape rather than the on-line printer would reduce the wait time figure.

65A31673 00/07/65 DISPLAY 6/2/1
UNCLASSIFIED
SPIN-OFF FROM SPACE. (NASA INFORMATION SYSTEM TO ASSIST TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGICAL DATA FROM SPACE PROGRAMS TO POTENTIAL BENEFICIARIES)

KERR, B. M. /NASA, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION DIV., WASHINGTON, D.C./
203049 SCIENCE JOURNAL, VOL. 1, JUL. 1965, P. 85-90.

KERR, B. M.
/ AEROSPACE/*AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY/ DATA/ INDUSTRY/ INFORMATION/*INFORMATION RETRIEVAL/*NASA PROGRAM/ PROGRAM/ RETRIEVAL/ SPACE/ TECHNOLOGY/ TITANIUM/ TRANSFER

ENTER NEXT COMMAND ▶

65N16989# NASA-CR-51214 NASR-162 00/06/63 DISPLAY 6/2/2
UNCLASSIFIED
AEROSPACE RESEARCH APPLICATIONS CENTER SUMMARY REPORT, 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 1963
(AEROSPACE RESEARCH APPLICATIONS - CONFERENCE)

WEIMER, A. M.

INDIANA UNIV. FOUNDATION, BLOOMINGTON.

/ AEROSPACE/*AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY/ APPLICATION/ COMMERCIAL/*CONFERENCE/ INDUSTRY/ NASA PROGRAM/ RESEARCH/ TRANSFER

ENTER NEXT COMMAND ▶

66N13375# NASA-CR-68620 ER-SB-1844 NASW-1139 00/04/65 DISPLAY 6/2/3
UNCLASSIFIED
SPACE TECHNOLOGY APPLIED TO MAN'S EARTHLY NEEDS - A FEASIBILITY STUDY ON THE TRANSFER OF AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY TO INDUSTRY USE (FEASIBILITY STUDY ON ACCELERATING TRANSFER OF AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY TO COMMERCIAL INDUSTRY - AEROSPACE LITERATURE APPLICABILITY TO INDUSTRY)

BROCK, A. W. DEMBICZAK, W. J. NAGY, A.

AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY CO., SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

/ AEROSPACE/*AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY/ APPLICATION/ COMMERCIAL/ EVALUATION/*INDUSTRY/ INFORMATION/*INFORMATION RETRIEVAL/ LITERATURE/ QUALITY/ RETRIEVAL/ SURVEY/ TECHNICAL/ TECHNOLOGY/ TRANSFER/ UTILIZATION

ENTER NEXT COMMAND ▶

Fig. 2-5 Display Examples

2.3 HARDWARE DESCRIPTION

The major hardware components of the IBM 360/30 include:

- Central processor containing 32,000 bytes of core (later upgraded to 64,000 bytes)
- 2 disk drives (IBM 2311) each with a capacity of 7.25 million bytes of storage
- 1 data cell drive (IBM 2321) with a capacity of 400 million bytes of storage
- Data adapter unit (IBM 2701)
- Remote terminal consisting of IBM 2848 control unit, IBM 2260 keyboard display, and IBM 1053 character printer
- IBM 1443 printer

The central processor itself contains 32,000 bytes of high-speed core storage memory, the arithmetic and logic unit (ALU), and the power supplies for the ALU and the channels. [A byte is 8 digital bits plus a parity (check) bit.] Programs and data are stored as magnetic patterns in the memory.

The IBM 2311 disk storage drive is the memory device in which most of the "files" are located and the units in which various sorting and rearrangements of data are accomplished. The 2311 disk storage drive provides random access storage for 7.25 million bytes (or 14.5 million packed decimal digits and signs) on a single disk pack. The data rate of the IBM 2311 is 156 thousand bytes per second. Sequential track-to-track access time is 30 milliseconds. The maximum seek time is 145 milliseconds, and the average seek time is 85 milliseconds. The average rotational delay is 12.5 milliseconds.

The IBM 2321 data cell drive (and data cells) is the bulk storage memory of the system. The IBM 2321 data cell drive extends on-line random access storage capabilities to a volume of data beyond that of other storage devices. Each 2321 offers 400 million bytes (or 800 million packed decimal digits and signs) of on-line data. The data cells

are all removable and interchangeable, permitting an open ended capacity for libraries of data cells. The storage medium is a strip of magnetic tape 2-1/4 inches wide by 13 inches long. Each data cell contains 200 of these strips, divided into 20 subcells of 10 strips each.

The IBM 2701 data adapter unit provides direct connection of a variety of remote and local external devices to an IBM 360. Together, the data adapter unit and a transmission adapter provide a single duplex (one way) or half-duplex (two ways alternately) data path, depending on the particular transmission adapter used, between external device(s) and an IBM 360.

The IBM 2848 display control contains the interface control, a character generator, and buffer storage for the display stations. This buffer storage retains the video data to maintain display regeneration on the CRT.

In addition, one IBM 1053 printer adapter unit may be attached to each display control. This feature allows use of an IBM 1053 printer at a central location to document and record periodic system transactions.

The IBM 1443 printer is the high-speed printer which produces the final output of the system. The IBM 1443 Printer Model N1 prints from 200 to 600 (maximum) lines per minute, depending on the number of characters in the set being used.

Section 3

SUMMARY OF SYSTEM USE

Two separate operational phases are described. These two phases differed substantially in terms of the manner in which the system was utilized. During the Ames Research Center Phase, all searching was performed by the primary customer; i.e., scientists and engineers interested in specific, detailed, and often subtle areas of technology. During the NASA Headquarters Phase, the terminal was used primarily by a NASA librarian to perform searches requested by other NASA personnel. The substantial difference between the two phases was that in the former case searches tended to be more specific with more items displayed and more selective printout, whereas in the latter case, the searches tended to be more generally formulated with less reliance on the display to edit results, and more massive printouts.

This section discusses the two phases with regard to search characteristics and user reaction. Summaries of individual searches from Phase 1 operation are included as Appendix B.

3.1 AMES RESEARCH CENTER PHASE

During the 2-month period (44 working days or about 80 terminal hours), 75 successful working search sessions were conducted. The actual number of search topics explored was somewhat greater, however, because many sessions included multiple search topics. In addition, there were several demonstrations and instruction searches.

3.1.1 User Statistics

Although some service was provided in all but 2 days, there were several interruptions in service during the 2-month period. These interruptions are summarized as follows:

<u>Type of Failure</u>	<u>Frequency of Occurrence</u>	<u>Approx. Time Lost (hr)</u>	<u>Percent of Total Time</u>
Transmission line	9	8	10.0
IBM equipment	6	7	8.7
Application software	5	4	5.0

In cases of failure, the interrupted search was regenerated either at the next scheduled period of operation, or by Lockheed personnel in a local mode of operation.

Time spent per search is distributed as follows:

<u>Elapsed Search Time (min)</u>	<u>Number of Searches</u>	<u>Percent of Searches</u>
0-10	11	12.4
11-20	16	18.0
21-30	10	11.2
31-40	19	21.3
41-50	12	13.5
51-60	11	12.4
61-70	10	11.2

Average minutes per search: 33

Much of this time included learning and practice time. The experienced searcher (after 2 to 3 tries) frequently can complete a relatively complex search in 8 to 10 minutes. In addition, search expressions tended to be both long in terms of the number of index terms included in the search expression, and complex in terms of the number of levels and concept groups in the Boolean expression satisfying the search topic.

<u>Number of Index Terms per Search Topic</u>	<u>Number of Searches</u>	<u>Percent of Searches</u>
1-5	33	34.4
6-10	39	40.6
11-15	15	15.6
16-20	4	4.2
21-25	5	5.2

Average index terms per search: 8

<u>Level of Boolean Expression</u>	<u>Number of Searches</u>	<u>Percent of Searches</u>
1	7	7.3
2	62	64.6
3	20	20.8
4	7	7.3

Average level of search: 2.3

<u>Number of Concept Groups</u>	<u>Number of Searches</u>	<u>Percent of Searches</u>
1	2	2.1
2	40	41.7
3	40	41.7
4	14	14.5

Average concept groups per search topics: 2.7

NOTE: The level of a Boolean expression measures the hierarchy of the expression, whereas the number of concept groups refers to the number of different groups of terms connected by "AND." For example, the expression (WELDING) AND (DEFECT OR FLAW) AND (ALUMINUM) is a two level, three expression search.

From these data we see that the average search time was 33 minutes, the average number of terms for search topics was 8, and the average level of search expression

was 2.3 and the average number of concept groups was 2.7. The total number of search topics does not agree in all cases because "elapsed search" time was lost in some instances.

The number of relevant items printed was as follows:

<u>Number of Items Printed</u>	<u>Number of Searches</u>	<u>Percent of Searches</u>
0-10	37	38.6
11-20	17	17.7
21-30	15	15.6
31-40	10	10.4
41-50	6	6.3
51-60	4	4.2
61-70	2	2.1
71-80	3	3.1
81-90	1	1.0
91-100	0	0.0
>100	1	1.0

Average items printed per search: 22

From the distribution of items printed, it can be seen that most users printed less than 20 items. With on-line retrieval and the display capability, the user frequently prints only items which have been displayed and adjudged relevant. It follows, of course, that he does not print items which, although relevant to the search topic, are already familiar to him. The longer printouts frequently resulted when, after extensive sampling within a set, a user simply decided to print the entire set for review.

3.1.2 User Reaction

User reaction can be measured in several ways:

- Relevance versus precision
- Repeat usage
- Testimonial
- System demand

The traditional measures used to evaluate information retrieval systems are recall and precision. Recall refers to the number of relevant items retrieved compared with the total number of relevant items in the file; precision refers to the number of relevant items retrieved compared with the total number of items retrieved. With a recursive, on-line system such as DIALOG, the user successively modifies his search expression until he is satisfied with the relevance and precision of the resulting file. He then prints out selected items from the resulting file. The items printed out represent relevant items, but also represent items with which the user is not already familiar. In other words, they represent net additions to his knowledge in the area. As might be expected, there were large individual differences in the number of items printed as compared with items displayed. In a sample of 10 searches, the percentage of items kept per items displayed varied from 100% in two cases to 40% in the worst case. (The average was 58%.) Realizing that the searchers were professionals in the subjects, these percentages appear to represent substantial contributions.

Repeat usage, in the case of the 2-month Ames operation, is not a valid indicator of user reaction. On the one hand, there were no file updates during this period so that repetitions represented either searches in different subject areas or refinements of previous searches. Experience in this regard, however, is summarized below:

<u>Number of Search Sessions per User</u>	<u>Number of Occurrences</u>	<u>New Topic</u>	<u>Same Topic (Refinement)</u>
1	37	37	—
2	11	15	7
3	4	12	0
4	1	1	3

It can be seen that most repeated searches involved new topics. The last case above represented a searcher who was generally interested in all Apollo programs. He eventually printed a long bibliography in this area.

User comments and reactions were solicited as part of the search procedure and are summarized below. (The detailed comments can be found in Appendix B.)

<u>Comment</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Not Discussed</u>
1. Usefulness of particular search	37	7	31
2. Desirability of having DIALOG as a search tool	36	0	39
3. Ease of learning and/or use	19	4	52
4. DIALOG vs. batch or manual search	20	2	53

Demand for use was substantial once availability was announced. Although only 2 hours per day (8:00–10:00 AM) were available for searching, and an observation session was required before a user could "solo," there was an average backlog of 1–2 weeks toward the end of the 2-month period of operation.

That users would expend their time reading the manual, observing a search session, and would spend 30–60 minutes per search session at a terminal operating the system knowing the service was to be terminated and the file would not be updated, would seem to indicate a positive reaction to the DIALOG system.

3.2 NASA HEADQUARTERS PHASE

During the year that the terminal was installed in Washington, D. C. , approximately 300 searches were conducted, of which 174 are used in the analysis which follows.*

Service was provided on all but 9 days during the one-year period of operation (approximately 300 hours of available time). Failures are summarized as follows:

*Only those searches conducted by library personnel are included in this analysis.

<u>Type of Failure</u>	<u>Frequency of Occurrence</u>	<u>Approx. Time Lost (hr)</u>	<u>Percent of Total Time</u>
Transmission line	7	13	4.3
IBM equipment	25	23	7.7
Application software	30	3	1.0

During later phases of the operation, failures were nil due to additional error-checking software, and inclusion of the soft restart capability in DIALOG.

The number of terms per search expression was distributed as follows:

<u>Number of Index Terms per Search</u>	<u>Number of Searches</u>	<u>Percent of Searches</u>
1-5	104	59.8
6-10	40	23.0
11-15	14	8.0
16-20	9	5.2
21-25	7	4.0

Average index terms per search: 6.5

Another measure of the complexity of the search expression is the level* of the Boolean expression which was distributed as follows:

<u>Level of Boolean Expression</u>	<u>Number of Searches</u>	<u>Percent of Searches</u>
1	62	35.6
2	78	44.8
3	25	14.4
4	9	5.2

Average level of search: 1.9

*The level number is one greater than the largest number of successive parentheses employed.

The number of concept groups per search was distributed as follows:

<u>Number of Concept Groups</u>	<u>Number of Searches</u>	<u>Percent of Searches</u>
1	66	37.9
2	52	29.9
3	31	17.8
4	25	14.4

Average concept groups per search: 2.1

The number of items printed was distributed as follows:

<u>Number of Items Printed</u>	<u>Number of Searches</u>	<u>Percent of Searches</u>
0-10	118	67.8
11-20	8	4.6
21-30	9	5.2
31-40	10	5.8
41-50	3	1.7
51-60	3	1.7
61-70	6	3.4
71-80	3	1.7
81-90	1	0.6
91-100	1	0.6
>100	12	6.9

Average items printed per search: 22.4

3.3 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF AMES AND HEADQUARTERS SEARCH STATISTICS

In the Ames environment most searches were conducted by the engineer or scientist with the information need. In the Headquarters environment, most searches were conducted by library personnel in response to expressed needs. Our hypothesis is

that searches conducted by users of information will differ from those conducted by an intermediary. Specifically, the searches conducted by the information users are apt to be more specific, more complex in structure, and to cause fewer items to be printed out than those conducted by an intermediary. This hypothesis is based on the assumption that communicating a complex notion to another person is more difficult than recognizing descriptive abstracts of documents which closely relate to that complex notion.

Table 3-1 presents a summary of the search statistics from the two environments.

Table 3-1
SUMMARY OF SEARCH CHARACTERISTICS FROM AMES
AND HEADQUARTERS SEARCHES

Characteristic	Ames	Headquarters
Average Number of Terms	8.0	6.5
Average Level of Search	2.3	1.9
Average Number of Concepts	2.7	2.1
Average Number of Items Printed	22.0	22.4

A superficial review of this table seems to bear out the above hypothesis. A more detailed analysis of these four characteristics was carried out as follows.

For each characteristic we are given the distribution of that characteristic for 96 searches at Ames and 174 searches at NASA Headquarters. We are interested in whether the population distributions of these two groups are identical, and if not, which classes differ significantly.

To describe the statistical technique employed, let $n_{11}, n_{21}, \dots, n_{k1}$ be the allocation of observations among k classes for the Ames group for a particular characteristic. Similarly, let $n_{12}, n_{22}, \dots, n_{k2}$ be the corresponding allocation for the Headquarters group. Let

$$N_1 = \sum_{i=1}^k n_{i1} = 96 \quad \text{and} \quad N_2 = \sum_{i=1}^k n_{i2} = 174$$

be the sample sizes for the two groups. Define $n_{i0} = n_{i1} + n_{i2}$ and $En_{i1} = N_1 n_{i0} / (N_1 + N_2)$. When the true probabilities of observations attaining values in the i^{th} class are equal for the two groups, the statistic,

$$Z_i = \frac{n_{i1} - N_1 n_{i0} / (N_1 + N_2)}{\sqrt{N_1 n_{i0} / (N_1 + N_2)}}$$

is approximately normally distributed with mean zero and variance one. The probabilities for the i^{th} class will be said to be significantly different if the absolute value of Z_i is sufficiently large. (Largeness is based on quantiles of the normal distribution.)

When the probabilities of observations attaining values in the i^{th} class are equal for the two groups for every class, then the statistic,

$$\chi_{2k-2}^2 = 2 \sum_{i=1}^k Z_i^2$$

has approximately a chi-square distribution with $2k - 2$ degrees of freedom. The two distributions are significantly different if χ_{2k-2}^2 is large relative to certain quantiles of the chi-square distribution.

Table 3-2 is an analysis of the data for each characteristic. An asterisk denotes significance at the 5% level.

Table 3-2
ANALYSIS OF AMES AND HEADQUARTERS SEARCH STATISTICS

Index Terms per Search Topic				
Index Terms	n_{i1}	n_{i2}	En_{i1}	Z_i
1-5	33	104	48.7	-2.25*
6-10	39	40	28.1	+2.06*
11-15	15	14	10.3	+1.46
16-20	4	9	4.6	-0.28
21-25	5	7	4.3	+0.34
	96	174	96.0	$\chi^2_8 = 33.26^*$
Boolean Expression				
Expression	n_{i1}	n_{i2}	En_{i1}	Z_i
1	7	62	24.5	-3.54*
2	62	78	49.8	+1.73
3	20	25	16.0	+1.00
4	7	9	5.7	+0.54
	96	174	96.0	$\chi^2_6 = 33.63^*$
Concept Groups				
Groups	n_{i1}	n_{i2}	En_{i1}	Z_i
1	2	66	24.2	-8.50*
2	40	52	32.7	+1.28
3	40	31	25.2	+2.95*
4	14	25	13.9	+0.03
	96	174	96.0	$\chi^2_6 = 165.18^*$
Items Printed				
Items Printed	n_{i1}	n_{i2}	En_{i1}	Z_i
0-10	37	118	55.1	-2.44*
11-20	17	8	8.9	+2.72*
21-30	15	9	8.5	+2.23*
31-40	10	10	7.1	+1.09
41-60	10	6	5.7	+1.80
61-100	6	11	6.0	-0.00
101+	1	12	4.7	-1.68
	96	174	96.0	$\chi^2_{12} = 51.15^*$

*Significance at 5% level.

The analysis of the data shows an overall statistically significant difference in the distribution corresponding to the two groups for each characteristic.

For the index terms per search topic, the Ames group tends to have smaller probabilities toward the lower tail, higher probabilities in the middle range, and approximately even probabilities in the upper range, in comparison with the Headquarters group. This indicates that for most of the range, the Ames group tends to use larger numbers of index terms than does the Headquarters group.

For the Boolean expressions, the main differences occur with respect to expression one, in which the Ames group exhibits a significantly smaller proportion than at Headquarters.

Similar comments apply to the number of concept groups. Undoubtedly, the expression levels and concept groups are heavily correlated, and the similarity of results is not surprising.

For the Ames group, the items printed tend to be more compactly distributed away from extreme values, than the Headquarters group. This result was unanticipated, and has no ready explanation.

The foregoing analysis indicates that significant differences exist between the two user groups. The implication of this finding to the system designer is that an on-line system, if it is to achieve maximum effectiveness, should be designed to utilize the decision-making and pattern recognition capabilities of the human operator, and thus enable the engineer, scientist, or manager user to employ the computer as an extension of his intellect, not as a substitute for it.

Appendix A
FILE CONVERSION REPORT - NASA LINEAR FILE

SUMMARY

A program was written which reads NASA linear file blocks and reformats individual citation records, the formats for which are shown in Figures 1 and 2. The reformatted records are blocked onto successive tracks in the IBM 2321 data cell as indicated in Figure 3. A dictionary of accession numbers vs. data cell addresses is written on the IBM 2311 disk drive using ISFMS (Indexed Sequential File Management System) as illustrated in Figure 4. Checkpoint records are written on tape at the completion of loading of each reel of tape for restart purposes.

The reformatting results in an average compression of 28% if coded terms are eliminated (as they are in the reformatting), or 18% if coded terms are included. There were no particular problems encountered in reformatting the NASA linear file except for accession 63A20145 which was garbled by inclusion of a portion of 63A20141, and two tape redundancies which made blocks containing records 64X12674-6 and 66N22475-6 unreadable. In these three cases, the problem records were ignored. Several equipment and software problems were encountered and surmounted as a result of diligence and persistent effort on the part of the LMSC file conversion programmer and the IBM systems representative.

Data cell load time approximates 90 minutes/reel (15,000 citations/reel). The large amount of record scanning and checking accounts for perhaps 60% of this time. Usefulness of the IBM 2321 Data Cell is improving now that several earlier problems have been eliminated. Many of the difficulties relate to early use of new equipment. Free oxides on new tape strips accumulated on read/write heads, hydraulic pressure failure, and strip initialization problems seem to have decreased significantly. Because we have no experience regarding prolonged use of the device, judgment on this aspect of performance will be deferred.

Basic NASA Linear File Record

```

6E C$=-14=63N=16459=096111 =283=1222 170563 2 0 0006 1= =
=0045= =0117=0356=0432=0448=0464=0476=0758$ESTIMATE OF NEUTRON ALBEDO ON MOON SURFACE DUE TO U=TCUO
SMIC RAY BOMBARDMENT=T$40N63=16459 ROCHESTER U., N.Y. ESTIMATE OF NEUTRO=N41ALBEDO ON THE MOON*S SUR
FACE DUE TO COSMIC RA=Y42BOMBARDMENT M. V. KRISHNA APPA RAO MAY 17, 196=3436P 6 REFS SUBMITTED FOR
PUBLICATION /CONTRAC=T44AT/30-1/-875/ /NYO-10265=/S=RAO, M. V. K. A. $=RW983420ROCHEST
ER UNIV., N. Y. $=NYO-10265 $=AT/30-1/-875 $=3ALBEDO =1BASALT
=3BOMBARDMENT =1CHARGE =1CHONDRITE =1COMPOSITION =1COSMIC =3COSMIC RADIA
TION =1ENERGY =1FLARE =1HELIUM =1INTENSITY =1INTERACTION =3LUNAR SURFACE
=1MOON =3NEUTRON =1NUCLEUS =1PROTON =1SPALLATION=1SUN =1SURFACE =1= OSH1=1=$
% )N=1=1NERG=1=)W @C=1=XELIU=3=XXQ$=1=A6CLE=1=DIE D=1=FLARE=1=JASAL=1=JJRFA=1=LDR56=1=MOON =3=SE4Y
=1=SUN =3=XLBED=1=2ROTO=3=3 UTR=1=4 G =1=6HARG=3=8S 7U$=

```

Reformatted Linear File Record, Character and Hexadecimal Dump

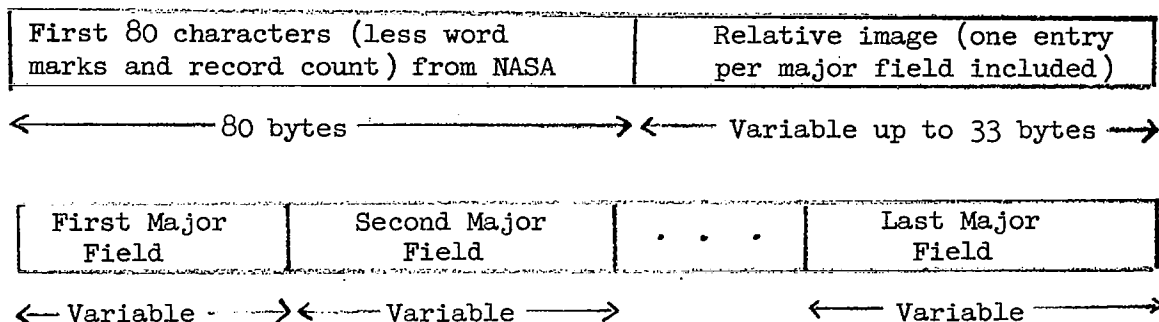
```

1463N16459096111 2831222      170563      2 0      0006      1C YE 1EAOGXHAFIA- A
) B% ESTIMATE OF NEUTRON ALBEDO ON MOON SURFACE DUE TO COSMIC RAY BOMBARDMENT 40N63-16459 ROCHESTER
U., N.Y. ESTIMATE OF NEUTRON 41ALBEDO ON THE MOON'S SURFACE DUE TO COSMIC RAY 42ROMBARDMENT M. V. K
RISHNA APPA RAO MAY 17, 1963 436P 6 REFS SUBMITTED FOR PUBLICATION /CONTRACT 44AT/30-1/-875/ /NYU/
10265A RAO, M. V. K. A1RW983420ROCHESTER UNIV., N. Y. NYU-10265AT/30-1/-87513ALBEDUHLBASALT (3RUMBA
RDMENT)HCHARGE.1CHONDRITE (1COMPOSITION)H1COSMIC3COSMIC RADIATIONH1ENERGYG1FLAREH1HELIUM.1INTENSITY (1
INTERACTION 3LUNAR SURFACE1MOON3NEUTRON1NUCLEUSH1PROTON1SPALLATION1EUSION 1SURFACE

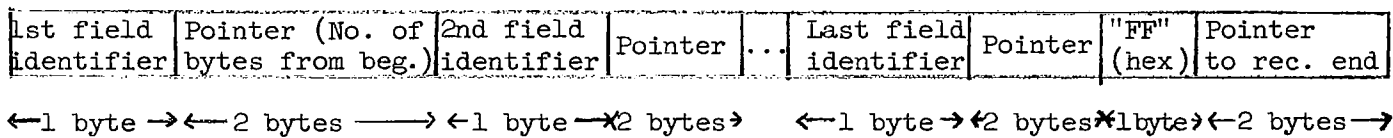
```

[illegible]

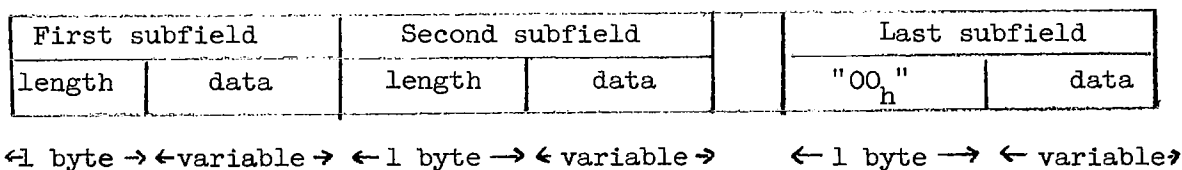
Fig. 1 Example of Basic and Reformatted Linear File Record



Reformatted Record Layout



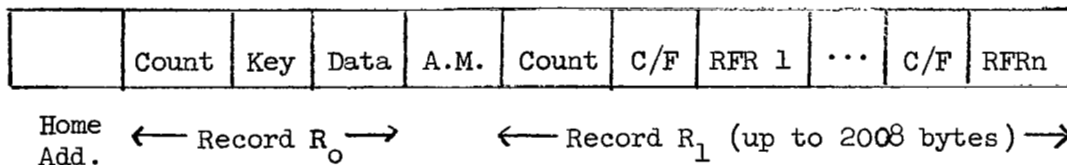
Relative Image Detail



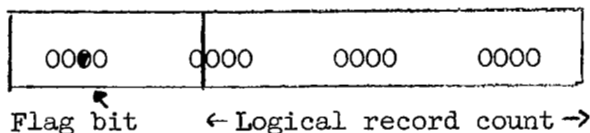
Length of field N = (value of field N+1 pointer) - (value of field N pointer)

Major Field Detail

Fig. 2 Schematic of Reformatted Record



Track Layout - One Physical Record/Track



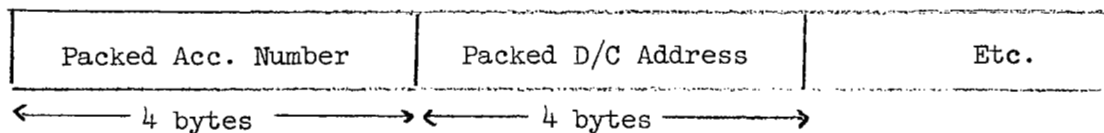
RFR - Reformatted logical record

Flag Bit - ON: RFR continued next track

OFF: RFR completed this track

CF Field Detail

Fig. 3. Record Blocking on the 2321 Data Cell



Track Layout (99 items/record, 4 records/track)

cell	s/cell	strip	cyl.	head	key lgth.	rec no.	start pos	Item
4	5	4	3	5	0	0	11	Bits allotted

Data Cell Address Packing

Fig. 4 Record Layout - ISFMS Index (2311 disk)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This section contains a point by point description of the appended, annotated program. Figures 5 and 6 respectively show dumps of a 2321 data cell block (reformatted linear file entries) and a 2311 disk index block (accession numbers to data cell addresses).

Orientation of 1401 input data to 360 type output data is accomplished. This includes removal of wordmarks, packing of fields (removal of blanks in several places) and the establishment of binary (count) pointers to distinct fields within the (input) record. Output is written on successive tracks of the 2321 data cell at up to 2000 bytes of data per track. A dictionary (DICT) of accession numbers versus data cell addresses is written on a reserve disk pack on the 2311 disk drive. This is written with ISFMS (Indexed Sequential File Management System) ... a part of the BOS 8K operating system ... and occupies about 75 cylinders. On our IBM 360 model 30, reel run time averages 90 minutes. A succession of checkpoint records is constructed on a one entry per reel basis; said record being written after the previous one on a special tape mounted at the end of processing of each input reel (following its removal). These reflect the machine status at reel-end time and permit restarting the job with any reel. The 2311 disk pack is periodically copied to tape as a protection against loss. The data cell is removed and replaced with a dummy cell when filled.

The area between statements 844 and 948 was conceived, and largely coded, by a former employee and uses a rigorous character by character approach to the problem. Others might argue that the TRT (translate and test) plus multi-character move operations constitute the proper approach.

Statements 750 to 758 initialize basic program parameters. Reel 1 processing starts at START (711); other reels begin at RSTART (779). OPEN DICT (759) and SETFL DICT (768) cause the 75 cylinders of the 2311 pack to be preformatted in a suitable way to receive the KEY/DATA pairs, referenced later in this description. MTSOS (784) advises the operator of the reel # of the tape that must now be mounted in order to continue processing and waits for him to advise that this has been completed.

VOLUME LABEL FOLLOWS

28

DUMP FROM 2111, UNIT X-101, ON 08/15/66

VOLUME LABEL FOLLOWS

VOL (C)	0000	VOL10947370	D	LBSC B058K					
VOL (H)	0000	E50603F1	F0F9F4F7	F3F7F000	00000004	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
	0020	40404040	40404040	400304E2	C340C206	12FED240	40404040	40404040	40404040
	0040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040				
HA-RO	0000	00002700	02002700	02000000	04002700	02000E79	00		
CYL = 039, TRACK = 002, REC = 001, KL = 004, DL = 0792									
COUNT	0000	00270002	01040318						
KEY (H)	0000	3516506F							
DATA (H)	0000	3516408F	163A203D	3516409F	163A232A	3516410F	163A2606	3516411F	163A2944
	0020	3516412F	163A20A8	3516413F	163A3000	3516414F	163A3308	3516415F	163A363E
	0040	3516416F	163A3910	3516417F	163A4C7C	3516418F	163A4000	3516419F	163A43E8
	0060	3516420F	163A4800	3516421F	163A48DA	3516422F	163A4E76	3516423F	163A528F
	0080	3516424F	163A565A	3516425F	163A5967	3516426F	163A5047	3516427F	163A613C
	00A0	3516428F	163A652C	3516429F	163A68AD	3516430F	163A683A	3516431F	163A6E9E
	00C0	3516432F	163A719F	3516433F	163A7488	3516434F	163A7800	3516435F	163A7B02
	00E0	3516436F	163A70FC	3516437F	163A8198	3516438F	163A842F	3516439F	163A8800
	0100	3516440F	163A884D	3516441F	163A9000	3516442F	163A92D4	3516443F	163A958F
	0120	3516444F	163A98D6	3516445F	163A98CF	3516446F	163A9FC0	3516447F	163B01A0
	0140	3516448F	163B0443	3516449F	163B069D	3516450F	163B0A2B	3516451F	163B0D95
	0160	3516452F	163B1150	3516453F	163B1457	3516454F	163B1800	3516455F	163B1B4E
	0180	3516456F	163B1E62	3516457F	163B2174	3516458F	163B2468	3516459F	163B280A
	01A0	3516460F	163B2A88	3516461F	163B2E76	3516462F	163B314F	3516463F	163B342A
	01C0	3516464F	163B3689	3516465F	163B3ACC	3516466F	163B3D9D	3516467F	163B40C4
	01E0	3516468F	163B4381	3516469F	163B460E	3516470F	163B496C	3516471F	163B4D2E
	0200	3516472F	163B50A4	3516473F	163B545E	3516474F	163B56C7	3516475F	163B5A26
	0220	3516476F	163B5CCE	3516477F	163B601E	3516478F	163B6095	3516479F	163B63C1
	0240	3516480F	163B6800	3516481F	163B6861	3516482F	163B6E44	3516483F	163B70C5
	0260	3516484F	163B73E9	3516485F	163B7800	3516486F	163B7B14	3516487F	163B7F35
	0280	3516488F	163B8207	3516489F	163B8557	3516490F	163B8894	3516491F	163B8BA9
	02A0	3516492F	163B8EFE	3516493F	163B9000	3516494F	163B92CA	3516495F	163B95D5
	02C0	3516496F	163B98F3	3516497F	163B9CDB	3516498F	163C0015	3516499F	163C027C
	02E0	3516500F	163C0521	3516501F	163C0829	3516502F	163C0B19	3516503F	163C0D9C
	0300	3516504F	163C112E	3516505F	163C13FE	3516506F	163C1800		

ACC. NUMBER: 3516459163N16459
 LOCATION : 0001 0110 0111 011 00101
 1 12 7 3 5
 CYL TRACK

Fig. 6 Dump of Disk Index Block

A record is read from tape at EXCP TAPE (822), one or more records are reformatted in the area mentioned above (844-948), and when 2000 bytes of output data are ready (or too little space is left in track image area to accommodate the field pointer area of still another record) program control reaches PACK (951). At this point, the EBCDIC representation of the accession number is altered in form (PACK operation) cutting its byte length in two. This item constitutes our dictionary KEY entry for this pair. There follows the construction (series of shift operations) resulting in the word DATA (986). It consists of 32 bytes divided as follows (left to right):

1st	4	cell number	
next	5	subcell number	
next	4	strip number	i.e., the 2321 address
next	3	cylinder number	
next	5	track number	
next	11	relative (to start of track) position of start of reformatted record	

KEY and DATA are the pair of entries presented to ISFMS at line 992. ISFMS has been directed (lines 10-13) to block these two 4 byte fields at 99 pairs per 2311 "record". This allows four records to be accommodated on each 2311 track.

MOVE (line 1029) is the subroutine that transfers all input characters (from IPAREA) to the output (reformatted) area at FRONT.

LIMIT and LIMIT2 (1045, 1046) are used in the process of determining when the field pointer count fields (of a record starting somewhere downstream in the 2321 track image area ... 1st 2000 bytes of FRONT) have been filled ... a process that requires processing the entire logical input record and may cause considerable overflow beyond the first 2000 bytes of the FRONT area. Hence the space reservation of 4000 bytes.

Data Cell records are prefixed with a C/F (count flag) area of two bytes which gives the byte count of this segment of an accession on the 2321 track and further indicates (if bit 3 of first such byte is on ... and only then) that the remainder of this record (i.e., it is not here complete) is to be

found on the next available track (Volume Label and Alternate Track areas are avoided).

The references to KSU (1597) and ESCAPE (1604) are associated with preventing undesired strip restoration to its subcell while reformatting is taking place ... the latter process frequently exceeds 800 ms, the maximum strip holding time of the 2321.

Routine SHIFT (at 1323) moves the data from that portion of a reformatted record that just exceeded the 2000 byte limit of the track image area back to the prime work area (at FRONT) once the data at FRONT has been written out on the data cell. This routine includes some coding (lines 1329 to 1339) of Mr. Keith Eckhardt of IBM ... one of their Systems Engineers ... whose valuable advice on ISFMS and data cell write operations have made this program possible. His assistance has been invaluable.

GERR (gross error, 1512) refers to a # (record mark) being found in an unacceptable spot. 63A20145 is such a record.

Principal programmer for the file conversion and load routines is D. C. Shoultz. His conscientious devotion and thoroughness are responsible for the success of the conversion.

19 January 1967

FILE CONVERSION REPORT - NASA INVERTED
AND RELATED TERMS FILES

Contract NASw 1454

SUMMARY

A program was written to accomplish the following:

1. Load related terms records on data cell (Relative Master file).
2. Load inverted file records on data cell (V-post file).
3. Generate an index of Descriptor vs. Inverted File and Related Terms.

Figure 1 depicts the chronological processing sequence outlined above.

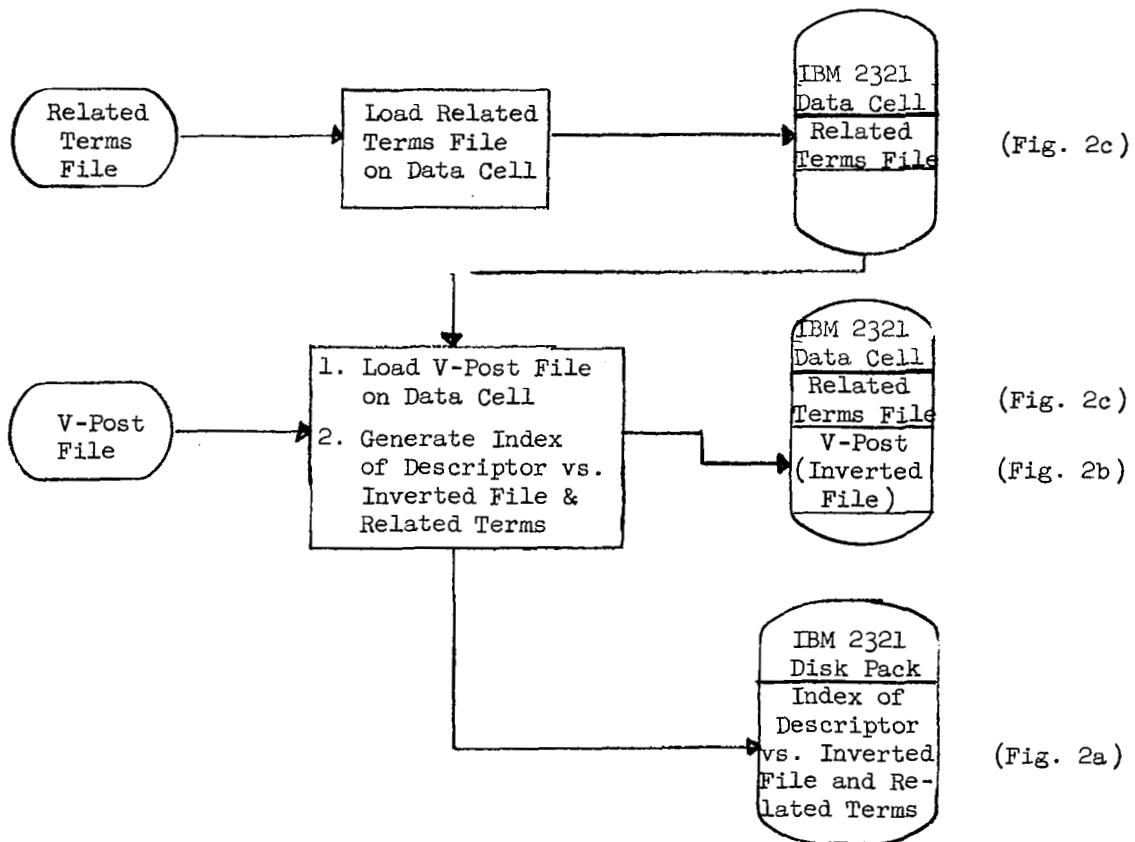


Fig. 1 Chronological Processing Chart

Figure 2 contains schematics of the referenced output records. Figures 3-5 are character and hexadecimal dumps of the referenced output records. An appendix contains an annotated listing of the subject program. Data Cell load time approximates 25 minutes/reel.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The related terms tape processing program is merely a tape reader, term counter and data cell writer (except that counts for a descriptor are for items on this track only and may necessitate repeating descriptor on upcoming track). As such it deserves little comment. The output format is that of Fig. 2c and is used by the inverted file program as needed. The reason for putting it on the 2321 prior to processing the V-post tapes is that this facility has only one tape unit.

The approach taken to the inverted file (V-post tapes) was that of:

1. extraction - of essential data from V-post series-descriptors and accessing
2. combination - of pointer to data in (1) with a pointer to related terms paired with the descriptor at hand. This is illustrated in Fig. 2a.

OPERATING PROCEDURE

A. Required Configuration (in addition to CPU and storage controller)

- 2 each 2311 disk drives (units 190,191)
- 1 each 2321 data cell drive (unit 193)
- 1 each 2400 series 7 track tape unit (unit 180)
- 1 each 1052 typewriter (SYS004)

B. Operating Procedure:

1. Mount BOS pack (with 2321 error recovery procedures) on unit 190.
2. Mount (surface) initialized disk pack on 191.
3. Mount initialized cell 6 on 193.

4. Ready forms in printer, hex deck (supplied) in card reader. Press blue end-of-file button.

5. IPL from 190.

Hit interrupt. Reply (small) c, ^E0 to SAR on 1052. Job should
^Brun to end of file on input tape (Label file is shipped). At
EOF time message EOF A appears on 1052. Mount new reel and
type (small) c to continue. To terminate job (close files), reply
with something else, not supervisor processed, such as f.

a. IBM 2311 (Disk) Vocabulary Term Index

Item	Descriptor	Data Cell Seek Add. for Inv. File Entry	Number of Accessions	Track Loc. of 1st Acc.	Data Cell Seek Add. for Rel. Terms Entry	No. of Rel. Terms	Track Loc. of 1st Rel. Terms Entry
Example	Zone	0607050211	0617	0320	0612040300	05	0066
Bytes	50 EBCDIC Char.	5 hex char.	2 hex char.	2 hex char.	5 hex char.	1 hex char.	2 hex char.

b. IBM 2321 (Data Cell) Inverted File Entry (6-7-5-2-17)

Item	Descriptor		Accessions		
Example	Zone	0000	2510046F	2510054F	etc.
Bytes	50	-2-	4	4	

c. IBM 2321 (Data Cell) Related Terms Entry (6-18-4-3-12)

Item	Count	Descriptor	Related Term 1	Related Term 2	etc.
Example	0005	Zone	Auroral Zone	Brillouin Zone	
Bytes	2	50	50	50	

Fig. 2 Record Formats

DUMP FROM 2311, UNIT X'191' ON 12/31/66

VOLUME LABEL FOLLOWS

VOL(C)	0000	VOL10947370 D			LMSC BOS8K				
VOL(H)	0000	E5D6D3F1	F0F9F4F7	F3F7F000	00000004	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
	0020	40404040	40404040	40D3D4E2	C340C2D6	E2F8D240	40404040	40404040	40404040
	0040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040				
HA-RO	0000	00008B00	08008B00	08000000	08008B00	08000E29	00		

CYL = 139, TRACK = 008, REC = 001, KL = 050, DL = 3484

COUNT	0000	008B0008	01320D9C
KEY(C)	0000	ZYM0GEN	
DATA(C)	0000	ZONAL HARMONICS	
	0100	FGEBJ ABQ	ZOND II SPACE PROBE
	0200	ZOND III SPACE PROBE	FGEBJ DB*
	0300	FGEBJFPC-FKDC	WZONE MELTING
	0400	ZONE REFINING	FGECE DQ
	0500	FGECE E*	ZOOLOGY
	0600	AAMZOOM	FGECE GFM
	0700	FGECE BGUFKDC	ZTA GRAPHITE
	0800	ZUBOV PROPOSITION	FGECE DGU
	0900	FGECA I 4	ZYM0GEN
	1000		FGECA B 0

DATA(H)	0000	E9D6D5C1	D340C8C1	D9D4D6D5	C9C3E240	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
	0020	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40400607	05021100	31016000	00000000
	0040	000000E9	D6D5C440	40C940E2	D7C1C3C5	40D7D9D6	C2C54040	40404040	40404040
	0060	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40060705	02110001	02580000
	0080	00000000	0000E9D6	D5C44040	C9C940E2	D7C1C3C5	40D7D9D6	C2C54040	40404040
	00A0	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	06070502	11000602
	00C0	90000000	00000000	00E9D6D5	C44040C9	C9C940E2	D7C1C3C5	40D7D9D6	C2C54040
	00E0	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404006	07050211
	0100	000402DC	00000000	00000030	E9D6D5C1	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
	0120	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
	0140	05021106	17032006	1204030C	05006DE9	D6D5C540	D4C5D3E3	C9D5C740	40404040
	0160	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
	0180	40060705	0300001E	04500000	00000000	0000E9D6	D5C540D9	C5C6C9D5	C9D5C740
	01A0	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
	01C0	40404040	06070503	00002F04	FC000000	00000000	00E9D6D5	C9D5C740	E3C5C3C8
	01E0	D5C9D8E4	C5404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
	0200	40404040	40404006	07050300	000A05EC	00000000	00000000	E9D6D6D3	D6C7E840
	0220	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
	0240	40404040	40404040	40400607	05030000	16064806	1204030C	010194E9	D6D6D440
	0260	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
	0280	40404040	40404040	40404040	40060705	03000007	06D40000	00000000	0000E9D7
	02A0	D9404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
	02C0	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	06070503	00000207	24061204	030C0101
	02E0	FAE9E3C1	40C7D9C1	D7C8C9E3	C5404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
	0300	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404006	07050300	00040760	00000000
	0320	00000000	E9E4C2D6	E540D7D9	D6D7D6E2	C9E3C9D6	D5404040	40404040	40404040
	0340	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40400607	05030000	0407A400	40404040
	0360	00000000	000000E9	E4D5C940	D4C9E2E2	C9D3C540	40404040	40404040	40404040
	0380	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40060705	03010009	40404040
	03A0	00340000	00000000	0000E9E8	D4D6C7C5	D5404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
	03C0	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	06070503	

FIG 2A

Fig. 3 Character and Hexadecimal Dump Descriptor Index Entries

DUMP FROM 2321, UNIT X'193' ON 12/31/66

VOLUME LABEL FOLLOWS

VOL(C)	0000	VOL11MSC-60 D							
VOL(H)	0000	E5D6D3F1	D3D4E2C3	60F6F000	00000004	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
	0020	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
	0040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040				
HA-RO	0000	00070502	11070502	11000000	08070502	110007D0	00		
CELL = 006, SBCELL = 007, STRIP = 005, CYL = 002, TRACK = 017, REC = 001, KL = 000, DL = 2000									
COUNT	0000	07050211	010007D0						
DATA(H)	0000	E9D6C4C9	C1C3C1D3	40D3C9C7	C8E34040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
	0020	40404040	40404040	40404040	40400000	3115283F	3116975F	3119655F	3119655F
	0040	3122406F	3123835F	3124484F	3514901F	4110494F	4111792F	4113276F	4116583F
	0060	4117553F	4117767F	4117768F	4125081F	4128547F	4128576F	4521130F	4524776F
	0080	4524951F	4527274F	4527397F	4528766F	4529199F	4533214F	4533224F	4710670F
	00A0	4710675F	4713579F	5112716F	5116482F	5120628F	5120631F	5120654F	5122064F
	00C0	5123746F	5128741F	5130239F	5134197F	5136825F	5511446F	5573399F	5524314F
	00E0	5529493F	5710643F	5713053F	5737065F	6110275F	6112850F	6112852F	6114881F
	0100	6120891F	6121125F	6122430F	6123510F	6510322F	6511605F	6515052F	6516175F
	0120	6516601F	6518007F	6736273F	E9D6D5C1	D340C8C1	D9D4D6D5	C9C3E240	40404040
	0140	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40400000	40400000
	0160	3113832F	3124708F	3124733F	3124734F	3124736F	3124740F	3125382F	3514920F
	0180	3519554F	3519566F	3713095F	4112167F	4112661F	4114692F	4118561F	4118931F
	01A0	4119738F	4121201F	4128488F	4128489F	4128491F	4128499F	4512236F	4517612F
	01C0	4518239F	4526248F	4526887F	4527255F	4530947F	4533624F	5123197F	5124047F
	01E0	5124048F	5127896F	5133816F	5134643F	5135231F	5519856F	5522840F	5717502F
	0200	5719970F	6111106F	6120883F	6123493F	6511253F	6517259F	6517319F	6519541F
	0220	6710679F	E9D6D5C4	4040C940	E207C1C3	C540D7D9	D6C2C540	40404040	40404040
	0240	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40400000	6121049F	E9D6D5C4
	0260	4040C9C9	40E2D7C1	C3C540D7	D9D6C2C5	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
	0280	40404040	40404040	40404040	40400000	5125405F	6111661F	6122302F	6513485F
	02A0	6521566F	6521579F	E9D6D5C4	4040C9C9	C940E2D7	C1C3C540	D7D9D6C2	C5404040
	02C0	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40400000	6114023F	40404040
	02E0	6119904F	6121755F	6522432F	E9D6D5C5	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
	0300	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040	40400000	40400000
	0320	2510046F	2510054F	2510112F	2510183F	2510288F	2510334F	2510378F	2510603F
	0340	2510612F	2510627F	2510657F	2510690F	2510736F	2510749F	2510785F	2510828F
	0360	2510831F	2510877F	2510931F	2510932F	2510937F	2510950F	2510983F	2510987F
	0380	2510988F	2511070F	2511088F	2511177F	2511225F	2511350F	2511392F	2511396F
	03A0	2511430F	2511483F	2511608F	2511628F	2511629F	2511630F	2511631F	2511632F
	03C0	2511633F	2511639F	2511642F	2511653F	2511691F	2511738F	2511739F	2511800F
	03E0	2511815F	2512039F	2512042F	2512069F	2512075F	2512140F	2512156F	2512236F
	0400	2512381F	2512420F	2512426F	2512471F	2512593F	2512598F	2512603F	2512612F
	0420	2512664F	2512682F	2512770F	2512798F	2512802F	2512808F	2512809F	2512863F
	0440	2512880F	2512901F	2512902F	2512925F	2512954F	2513036F	2513093F	2513110F
	0460	2513118F	2513149F	2513156F	2513206F	2513246F	2513248F	2513253F	2513254F
	0480	2513255F	2513314F	2513553F	2513560F	2513677F	2513688F	2513860F	2513864F
	04A0	2513924F	2513927F	2513960F	2514008F	2514016F	2514062F	2514162F	2514176F
	04C0	2514178F	2514209F	2514211F	2514213F	2514256F	2514257F	2514341F	2514553F
	04E0	2514613F	2514616F	2514632F	2514996F	2515031F	2515210F	2515233F	2515336F
	0500	2515339F	2515554F	2515575F	2515693F	2515738F	2515742F	2515822F	2516108F
	0520	2516165F	2516181F	2516187F	2516278F	2516326F	2516332F	2516365F	2516396F
	0540	2516419F	2516443F	2516493F	2516776F	2516789F	2516870F	2517224F	2517243F
	0560	2517250F	2517342F	2517422F	2517447F	2517562F	2570986F	2571060F	2571646F
	0580	2711069F	2711073F	2711269F	2711454F	2711457F	2711461F	2711462F	3110120F

Fig. 2c

Fig. 4 Hexadecimal Dump of Inverted File Entries

VOLUME LABEL FOLLOWS

CELL = 006, SBCELL = 018, STRIP = 004, CYL = 003, TRACK = 012, REC = 001, KL = 000, DL = 0711

[illegible]

Fig. 5 Character and Hexadecimal Dump
of Related Term Entries

Appendix B

INDIVIDUAL SEARCH SUMMARIES

Appendix A contains summaries of a representative sample of searches performed by NASA Ames Research Center scientists and engineers. In selecting the sample, an effort was made to include examples of the range of complexity of the Boolean search expressions, user's comments, and times spent performing each search. In several instances the user was able to perform several searches in the same console session; the numbered expressions are used to indicate this. In the Boolean search expression the symbols "+," "*", and "-" are used to indicate the Boolean connectives OR, AND, and NOT, respectively.

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: Carr B. Neel, Gasdynamics

SEARCH TITLE: Scattering of Light by MIE and Rayleigh Processes

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: Particle * (Rayleigh Scattering + MIE Scattering Function + MIE Theory) * (Scattering + Scattering Coefficient + Scattering Cross Section + Scattering Function + Atmospheric Scattering + Backscatter + Diffraction + Electromagnetic Scattering + Forward Scatter + Light Scattering + Extinction + Refraction + Cross Section + Absorption Cross Section + Radiation Absorption + Absorption + Refractivity)

SEARCH TIME: 55.61 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: 18

COMMENTS: This is my first search, and it has been extremely helpful in locating articles very rapidly which otherwise would have been difficult to find. This is a very useful technique, and I highly recommend its adoption throughout NASA.

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: Duane W. Dugan

SEARCH TITLE: Nuclear Propulsion

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: (Nuclear + Nuclear Power + Nuclear Propulsion + Thermonuclear Propulsion) * (Window + (Interplanetary Flight + Orbital Launch) * (Payload + Performance)).

SEARCH TIME: 54.73 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: 10

COMMENTS: This system appears to be potentially very useful and could save much time in searching the literature for pertinent references.

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: John C. Arvesen

SEARCH TITLE: Cerenkov Radiation Theory and Use as Standard Light Source

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: ((Cerenkov Effect + Cerenkov Radiation) – (Cosmic + Cosmic Radiation + Cosmic Ray Shower + Shower)) * (Spectral Analysis + Spectral + Spectrum)

SEARCH TIME: 64.18 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: 23

COMMENTS: Very worthwhile took a half-hour to locate more sources than I found in a week. However, the references should go back further than 1962.

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: R. C. Whitten

SEARCH TITLE: Lunar Luminescence

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: (Lunar * Luminescence) + Lunar Luminescence

SEARCH TIME: 51.32 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: 49

COMMENTS: Very helpful on obtaining information not available in usual places for search.

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: W. L. Crawford

SEARCH TITLE: Time Series

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: ((Time + Series + Time Series) * (Frequency Analysis + Data Analysis + Fourier Analysis + Harmonic Analysis + Numerical Analysis + Spectral Analysis + Statistical Analysis + Spectral + Spectral Analysis)) – (Emission + Luminescence + Sun + Light)

SEARCH TIME: 40.37 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: 79

COMMENTS: Very useful. We should obtain one for permanent use.

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: Philip Wilcox

SEARCH TITLE: (1) Rocket Noises (2) Time Series Programs

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: (1) (Noise + Acoustics) * (Launch + Launching) * (Rocket + Space Vehicle + (Vehicle * Space) + Saturn Launch Vehicle) (2) Time Series * (Computer Program + Computer Programming + Data Processing)

SEARCH TIME: 64.82 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: (1) 43
(2) 13

COMMENTS: Very valuable for quick search. Easy to use after initial familiarization.

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: J. M. Coogan

SEARCH TITLE: Radar Imaging Interpretation

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: (Interpretation + Analysis + Exploitation) * (Radar Map + Radar Photography + Satellite-Borne Radar + (Radar * (Image + Imagery)))

SEARCH TIME: 51.02 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: 19

COMMENTS: I made a hand search over this same area, thus far it looks as if the machine approach is at least as thorough and of course much easier. No problems anticipated. Hope the system becomes a permanent tool. Appreciate the patient instruction of the LMSC Rep.

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: Paul Droll

SEARCH TITLE: Magnetic Field Generating Systems

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: Magnetic Field * (Magnetic Field Coil + Coil + Magnetic Coil + Solenoid) * (Square + Uniform + Homogeneity)

SEARCH TIME: 38.40 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: 9

COMMENTS: Having a good idea of what I was looking for, I have obtained exactly what I wanted. I regret that the printout is not at the location of the searcher. I noticed that only a category of basic references are listed – an expansion of the sources would be a big improvement (naturally).

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: Edgar M. Van Vleck

SEARCH TITLE: Information Transfer Satellites

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: (Information + Data) * (Communication + Communications) * (Human + Computer + Display) * Network

SEARCH TIME: 55.61 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: 20

COMMENTS: Excellent system, should be used throughout NASA. Nothing equivalent exists Q.E.D.

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: R. J. Debs

SEARCH TITLE: Neutron Activation

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: Calcium * (Bone + Skeleton)

SEARCH TIME: 26.82 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: 14

COMMENTS: This is my first, short-period attempt to use you, you monster. The results are excellent. One minor criticism some way of eliminating the necessity for shifting to make the commands, might be easier for the new user. This is a great concept, well worked-out.

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: I. G. Poppoff

SEARCH TITLE: Electron Attachment H2O

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: ((Electron * Attachment) + (Water + Water Vapor)) * (Drift Rate + Drift)

SEARCH TIME: 32.72 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: 4

COMMENTS: Found entries that I could not find in a manual search.

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: John Rakich

SEARCH TITLE: Gaussian Quadrature

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: (1) Gauss * (Integration + Quadrature)
(2) (Gauss + Gauss Function) * (Integration + Quadrature + Numerical Integration + Quadrature Approximation)

SEARCH TIME: 54.69 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: (1) 9
(2) 2

COMMENTS: After three tries I feel confident using this program. I think it is a fine tool.

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: William P. Gilbreath

SEARCH TITLE: Surface Properties

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: (1) Adsorption * Surface * Area (2) Nitrogen * ((Heat * Vaporization) + (Enthalpy * Vaporization)) (3) Low Temperature * (Calorimeter + Calorimetry) (4) (Rock + Mineral) * (Fracture + Mechanics + Strength) * (Vacuum + Lunar + Lunar Environment) (5) (Solid * (Adhesion + Cohesion + Metal-Metal Bonding)) - Adhesive

SEARCH TIME: 72.15 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: (1) 1
(2) 5 (3) 6 (4) 6 (5) 2

COMMENTS: Went OK but would be nice if various authors could be selected or rejected

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: William P. Gilbreath

SEARCH TITLE: Solid Surface Energy

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: (1) (Surface Energy + Surface Tension) * (Solid + Solids) (2) (Surface Energy + Surface Tension) * Metal - (Liquid + Liquid Metal) (3) (Hardness + (Indentation * Creep) * (Environment + Vacuum)

SEARCH TIME: 47.83 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: (1) 17
(2) 23 (3) 20

COMMENTS: Method OK, very rapid but would nice to have full abstract printed. Search went well probably due to observing a search previously.

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: Lloyd D. Corliss

SEARCH TITLE: Techniques in Model Matching

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: (Model + Aircraft Model + Dynamic Model + Mathematical Model) * (Matching + Following + Adaptive) + (Automatic Control + Optimal Control + Systems Analysis + Adaptive Control System + Closed Loop System + Reference System + Reference)

SEARCH TIME: 56.27 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: 33

COMMENTS: Most comprehensive search in this field. Would like to see the ENTER command incorporated in with some of the other commands. Thank you.

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: Val Watson

SEARCH TITLE: Numerical Solution of Poisson's Equation

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: (Poisson Equation + Dirichlet Problem) * (Numerical Analysis + Numerical + Iterative Solution + Finite Difference Method + Computer Simulation)

SEARCH TIME: 56.60 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: 27

COMMENTS: This computer technique allowed me to find relevant articles that were filed under headings that would not be obvious to the engineer without such a computer. For example, finite difference methods is a numerical method that is not also listed under numerical methods. Recommend that author file be added, that continuous backspace be added, and that multilevel arithmetic capability be added to the combine command.

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: J. M. Coogan

SEARCH TITLE: Infrared Imagers

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: Image * (Scanner + Scanning Device + Sensor + Detector) * Ultraviolet

SEARCH TIME: 9.56 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: 28

COMMENTS: Again I am unable to stress sufficiently the tremendous help this system is both in terms of labor and time. Thank you.

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: Gary J. Griffith

SEARCH TITLE: Spatial Filtering

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: (Optical + Light) * (Spatial Filtering + (Spatial + Filtration + Processing))) - Interferometer

SEARCH TIME: min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: 31

COMMENTS: Techniques easy to learn. Manual search has been conducted for last several months DIALOG appears much faster, but the results from this particular search were impeded by machine trouble. Search is being reproduced to obtain results.

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: P. R. Wilcox

SEARCH TITLE: Rocket Noises

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: (1) Spectral * (Launch + Launching) (2) ((Noise + Acoustics + Spectral + Spectral Analysis + Spectral Noise) * (Takeoff + Launch + Launching) * (Apollo Spacecraft + Rocket + Space Vehicle + Saturn Launch Vehicle + Apollo Project + (Vehicle * Space))) - (Animal + Performance + Man + Human + Personnel + Hazard + Geophysics)

SEARCH TIME: 48.24 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: (1) 15
(2) 40

COMMENTS: Our division, a headquarters component, often has to respond in a short time to requests for information from our management. Thus far this system for quick access to information is the only one I have seen that can meet our needs.

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: F. G. Casal

SEARCH TITLE: Solar Probes or Heliocentric Missions

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: ((Energy + Energy Requirement) * (Solar Probe + ((Solar + Sun + Heliocentric Orbit) * (Probe + Space Probe + Mission)))) + (Solar Probe * Propulsion)

SEARCH TIME: 55.06 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: 76

COMMENTS: System very useful in conducting extensive searches.

SEARCH PERFORMED BY: Hornby

SEARCH TITLE: Oceanography-Space Commonality

BOOLEAN SEARCH EXPRESSION: Oceanography * Exploration

SEARCH TIME: 19.09 min. NUMBER OF RELEVANT CITATIONS PRINTED: 7

COMMENTS: OK. Very efficient reduction of data to yield desired information.